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Selections from Livy. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by HARRY EDWIN BURTON. New York: American Book Co. Pp. 375. \$1.50.

The special feature of this edition lies, not in its annotations—though these are creditable—but in presenting selections from no fewer than twenty of the extant books of Livy. The reviewer is in complete sympathy with the general idea of giving annotated selections in order that the college student may become acquainted with other portions of Livy than are represented in the stereotyped i, xxi, xxii. These three books themselves are only selections, and possess no special sanctity that should impose their less interesting chapters on an editor, or should exclude other selections that represent just as well, or better, the genius and versatility of the historian. Book i, it is true, forms a fairly complete whole, treated in a masterly way, but the student is ordinarily left without evidence, from the direct sources, of further changes that entered into the development of Rome as a world power. If Rome's real greatness is nowhere better exemplified than in the spirit of her men of the first half of the Republic—and this seems to be a reasonable contention—then judicious selections from Livy's history of that period are easily justified. Again, if one views the war with Hannibal in its whole aspect, books xxi and xxii do not give so satisfactory a knowledge of the memorable struggle as do selections from the whole period, showing Roman successes as well as defeats, the defection or capture of important cities, their recapture, the carrying of the war into Africa, the recall of Hannibal by his unsympathetic government, and his ultimate fate. So long as the larger units of Livy's work are thus kept in mind, the obvious danger of destroying unity by making selections may be happily averted. Professor Burton, however, does not always escape this danger, chiefly because he has attempted to represent every decade. The selections from the later books are more fragmentary than is necessary, and their appearance has caused some rather important omissions elsewhere. The selections from book i merely illustrate one side—the founding of Rome, the deification of Romulus, the fight of the Horatii and the Curiatii—without any account of the regal administrations. A judicious amount of this material would have given more significance to certain later selections, particularly from books ii and iii. Even the legendary side is not represented in the best way to secure student interest, if the exploits of Cocles, Scaevola, and Cincinnatus, or similar characteristic narratives, do not appear.

The selections which have been made are not always skilfully introduced or closed. To illustrate, the story of the Gallic invasion (book v. 35. 3-43. 5) begins with what is really a digression. A more natural beginning, in keeping with the spirit of the passage, is at v. 32. 6-33. 4. The lengthy digression should then, of course, be omitted, and there would follow no break even for the eye to detect between *auctoremque Clusium oppugnandi fuisse* and *Clusini novo bello exterriti* (35. 4). The second selection in book vii might better close at the end of chap. 33 than at the end of 31. Similarly, the close of the first selection

in book ix shows too plainly a desire to save space. The wisdom of including Livy's patriotic digression on the rise of the drama may be doubted, especially if it means later on the exclusion of his important account of the Fabian policy. In the third decade again the selections do not always seem well managed. There is no selection from book xxiii to prepare us for the fall of Capua in xxvi; something of Scipio's plan to carry the war into Africa would have fittingly introduced us to Hannibal's departure from Italy and the meeting with Scipio in Africa. One misses also xxviii. 12, as a desirable supplement to xxi. 4.

With reference to other points, it may be stated in fairness that good traditions for the most part have been followed in constituting the text. The form *secuntur* in ix. 17. 9; 18. 17 is surely an oversight in an edition in which critical readings are in no wise discussed. Misprints, however, occur but rarely. The notes in the main are clear, though the translations they contain are sometimes rather unusual; for example, "to have contributed myself a man's part to the record" (praef. 3). On *forte quaedam divinitus* (i. 4. 4) a philosophical discussion need hardly be suggested; *nautarum* (xxi. 28. 2) is given a forced interpretation in making it refer to the natives. Grammatical principles are usually cited in full and Livian usage has been very well brought out; but when a grammar has been cited, it seems an error to cite only Professor Lane's.

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New Greek Prose Composition. By F. E. WOODRUFF. Boston: Sibley & Co., 1905. Pp. viii + 128. \$0.90.

A revised edition of the book of 1891, substituting for the work based on *Anabasis* iii a set of lessons composed of separate sentences illustrating the essential syntactical usages more systematically. As Part i contains exercises based on *Anabasis* i and ii for use in connection with the daily reading, the book unites the two systems of instruction. It is a convenient little book for first- and second-year preparatory work.

A. G. L.